


Year 4 English Distance Teaching and Learning

Week beginning: 8th June 2020

Lesson 5		
<p>Learning Intention WALT: write a non-chronological report</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Non-chronological: not in time order Report: an account given of a particular subject Paragraph: a distinct section of writing dealing with a particular theme</p>	<p>What you will need: Pen Lined paper/English book Challenges Pencil Ruler Lesson 5 video</p>
Starter		
<div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p>Play the following game where you can practise spelling common exception words. Make sure you select year 3 and 4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">http://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/spookySpellings/index.html</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Spooky Spellings</p> <p>This spelling game uses the words listed in the UK National Curriculum as being 'Common Exception Words' or tricky words.</p> <p style="background-color: #2e8b57; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">Not Flash</p> </div> </div> </div>		
Main Teaching		
<p>Today we are going to write our non-chronological report.</p>		

Here is how a non-chronological report is structured

Introduction



Explains briefly what the report is about. Mentions what each paragraph will be about, but doesn't go into detail.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3



Each paragraph goes into detail about each sub-heading. They are written in the third person, present tense and use formal, technical language. The number of paragraphs you have depends on the amount of information topics you write about in your report.

Summary



Summarises the report, mentioning the main points. Sometimes mentions where more information can be found about the subject. What main points do you want your reader to remember?

Purpose of an Introduction

A good introduction briefly tells the reader the who, what, where, why and when of what the report will be about.

What a good introduction looks like.

Who/What is the report about?

Where do they live?

Ladybirds are found all over the world. They are incredibly interesting creatures: did you know they pretend to be dead to protect themselves from predators? Flying through the sky or crawling across a delicious leaf, ladybirds can often be seen during spring and summer months. Read on to find out more about these fascinating creatures.

Why are they interesting?

When can we see them?



Paragraphs

Remember to start a new paragraph for each new section of information. Use a sub-heading to tell your reader what the section is about. Add interesting facts and extra detail.

In the Garden

Gardens hold many different species of minibeast. Bees are often found around flowers in gardens and local parks. They are important as they collect pollen to make honey and by moving from flower to flower, they help more flowers grow. If a garden has a hedge around it, you might be able to find a stag beetle underneath. These are the largest insects in Britain, and can grow up to 7cm long. They have a hard outer shell and very large jaws that look like the antlers on a deer's head. Not all beetles are this big. Most of the beetles that make a home in gardens are very small. Most beetles like to live in old, rotting leaves or bark so that they are not easily seen.

In Ponds and Rivers

Other habitats where minibeasts can be found in great quantities and variety are in ponds and rivers. There are creatures that live in or near water that are like the animals found in gardens. Leeches are very similar to slugs. They have soft, stretchy bodies but live their lives in swamps and rivers. Lots of minibeasts start as larvae (babies) in water and when they are fully-grown, they are able to fly or live on land. Insects like dragonflies and mayflies grow from larva into large, four-winged insects, which live on the reeds and grasses that surround the water.

Staying Alive

Most minibeasts do not have a skeleton like humans; they have a shell on the outside of their bodies to protect them. However, some minibeasts' bodies are only soft. These animals often try to hide or blend in with the plants around them so that they are not seen. The bodies of slugs are completely soft and birds and other predators can easily eat them. Snails carry a hard shell on their backs and are able to pull back into this shell if they feel threatened. Though it is not very popular in the UK, snails are eaten by people in some countries in the world.

Purpose of a Summary

You will need to finish your report with a summary. Remember this needs to draw the report to a close by reminding your reader of the most important information you want them to remember.

It is lucky that ladybirds grow all over the world, and that their bright colour means they aren't eaten by predators so much. Without them, plants wouldn't grow so well.

Use your completed research map to help organise your report.

Independent Tasks

Challenge 1

Write a non-chronological report with the following paragraphs:

Introduction
Appearance
Diet
Summary

Success Criteria

Make sure you include the following features:

- Title
- Sub-headings
- Paragraphs
- Formal tone
- 3rd person
- Present tense

Challenge 2

Write a non-chronological report with the following paragraphs:

Introduction
Appearance
Habitat or living conditions
Diet
Summary

Success Criteria

Make sure you include the following features:

- Title
- Sub-headings
- Paragraphs
- Formal tone
- Technical language
- 3rd person
- Present tense

Challenge 3

Write a non-chronological report with the following paragraphs:

Introduction
Appearance
Habitat or living conditions
Diet
Fact box
Summary

Success Criteria

Make sure you include the following features:

- Title
- Sub-headings
- Detailed paragraphs
- Formal tone
- Technical language
- 3rd person
- Present tense

Challenge X

Include an extra paragraph in your report from the research that you did yesterday.

Learning Review

Read your non-chronological report to an adult and together, check it against the success criteria for your challenge to see if you have remembered to include all the correct features.



Mark Scheme – Lesson 5

Challenge 1

WAGOLL (What a good one looks like)

Domestic Cats

Domestic cats is the term used for cats that are kept as pets. The first cat to be kept as a pet was in about 7500BC. They are valued by humans for companionship and their brilliant ability to catch pests around the home such as mice and rats. In the United Kingdom, more than 4.8 million families own a cat.

Appearance

Nearly all cats are covered in fur. Many have distinct markings such as tortoiseshell, tabby, ginger or black and white patches but many are plain black, white, or a bluey-grey. They can be longhaired or shorthaired depending on the breed. Cats have strong, flexible bodies and quick reflexes. Their sharp teeth and claws make catching prey easy. They use their fine whiskers to help them judge the distance between gaps to see if they can fit through.

Diet

In the wild, cats eat mammals as they are carnivores but domesticated cats rely on their owners to feed them. This is usually specially prepared meat from a tin or a dried food. They must always have fresh water to drink although as kittens they will drink their mother's milk.

Cats make cute, cuddly loveable pets. As they live to be anything between 15 to 20 years old, it is quite a responsibility taking on the job of owning a cat. Pet cats need the correct diet and fresh water to drink.

Challenge 2

WAGOLL (What a good one looks like)

Domestic Cats

Domestic cats is the term used for cats that are kept as pets. The first cat to be kept as a pet was in about 7500BC. They are valued by humans for companionship and their brilliant ability to catch pests around the home such as mice and rats. In the United Kingdom, more than 4.8 million families own a cat.

Appearance

Nearly all cats (except the sphynx cat) are covered in fur. Many have distinct markings such as tortoiseshell, tabby, ginger or black and white patches but many are plain black, white, or a bluey-grey. They can be longhaired or shorthaired depending on the breed. Cats have strong, flexible bodies and quick reflexes. Their sharp teeth and retractable claws make catching prey easy. They use their fine whiskers to help them judge the distance between gaps to see if they can fit through.

Living conditions

Some cats are kept indoors at all time. If they are, they will need a litter tray to use as a toilet. However, they are independent creatures and prefer to roam freely from inside to out. In these instances, cats require a door of their own called a cat-flap. They like to curl up in warm dry areas and even though pet owners often supply beds for their cats, they are happy snuggled up on a human bed or sofa.

Diet

In the wild, cats eat mammals as they are carnivores but domesticated cats rely on their owners to feed them. This is usually specially prepared meat from a tin or a dried food. They must always have fresh water to drink although as kittens they will drink their mother's milk.

Cats make cute, cuddly loveable pets. As they live to be anything between 15 to 20 years old, it is quite a responsibility taking on the job of owning a cat. Pet cats need the correct diet and fresh water to drink. They enjoy their freedom and will reward their owners by keeping the mice and rat population in the area down.

Challenge 3

WAGOLL (What a good one looks like)

Domestic Cats

Domestic cats is the term used for cats that are kept as pets. The first cat to be kept as a pet was, thought to be, in about 7500BC. They are valued by humans for companionship and their brilliant ability to catch pests around the home such as mice and rats. In the United Kingdom, more than 4.8 million families own a cat.

Appearance

Nearly all cats (except the sphynx cat) are covered in fur. Many have distinct markings such as tortoiseshell, tabby, ginger or black and white patches but many are plain black, white, or a bluey-grey. They can be longhaired or shorthaired depending on the breed. For example, a Persian cat has long hair whereas the Russian Blue is shorthaired. Cats have strong, flexible bodies and quick reflexes, which makes them highly successful predators. Their sharp teeth and retractable claws make catching prey easy. They use their fine whiskers to help them judge the distance between gaps in order to ensure that they will fit between two obstacles.

Living conditions

Some cats are kept indoors at all time. If this is the case, they will need a litter tray to use as a toilet. However, they are independent creatures and prefer to roam freely from inside to out. In these instances, cats require a door of their own called a cat-flap. They like to curl up in warm dry areas and even though pet owners often supply beds for their cats, they are happy snuggled up on a human bed or sofa.

Diet

In the wild, cats eat mammals as they are carnivores but domesticated cats rely on their owners to feed them. This is usually specially prepared meat from a tin or a dried food, which has been nutritionally balanced. They must always have fresh water to drink although as kittens they will drink their mother's milk.



It is generally agreed, that cats make cute, cuddly loveable pets. As they live to be anything between 15 to 20 years old, cat ownership is quite a responsibility. Pet cats need the correct diet and fresh water to drink. They enjoy their freedom and ideally, be able to use a cat flap. If looked after well, they will reward their owners by keeping the mice and rat population in the area down.

Challenge X

An extra paragraph added to the report from the extra research yesterday

WAGOLL (What a good one looks like)

Wild cat relatives

There are 38 known species of cat in the wild and can be found living in any habitat from the subartic to hot desert. They are able to survive in the wild due to their extremely efficient body design which enables them to hunt and kill large prey. A single puma could kill an adult elk but it would take a whole pack of wolves to do the same job. Sadly, all wild cat species are on the decline because their habitats are being destroyed or they are killed by farmers who are protecting their livestock.